

International Asia-Europe Conference on Enhancing Balanced Mobility

Bangkok, 5 -6 March 2012

Student and staff mobility in Europe: Current situation and future trends

Dr. Siegbert Wuttig, ASEM Education Secretariat
Bangkok, 5 March 2012

DAAD – Facts and Figures 2011

The DAAD has...

- an annual budget of 384 million euros (= US\$ 558 million)
- almost 800 staff
- 64 Regional Offices and Information Centres (IC) all over the world
- 475 DAAD Lecturers
- 106.000 DAAD and ERASMUS scholarship holders p.a.
- around 600 professors on 90 selection committees



The DAAD is...

- Internationalisation agency for German higher education institutions
- ASEM Education Secretariat
- National Agency for EU Higher Education Cooperation
- National IAESTE Secretariat (traineeships and internships)
- (Co-)responsible for the Marketing Consortium GATE
- (Co-)responsible for the TestDaF Institut



Student mobility: policies and targets at European level



EU Policies

LLP/ERASMUS

*Increasing mobility:

3 million target, i.e.

282,000 p.a. in 2012

*More joint programmes

*Improving recognition

Youth on the Move

Mobility for all by 2020

EU mobility benchmark

At least 20% by 2020 (study or placement period abroad)



Bologna Process

Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve

***Increasing mobility: 20% by 2020**

*achieving a more balanced mobility in the EHEA

*increasing the number of joint programmes

*creating flexible curricula

*improving recognition

*encouraging linguistic pluralism

Student mobility: policies and targets at national and institutional level



National Policies

National targets

- DE: Increasing mobility rate for outgoing students to 50 % in the medium term
- DE: Increasing mobility rate for incoming students to 10 – 15 % , i.e. 300.000 p.a. by 2012

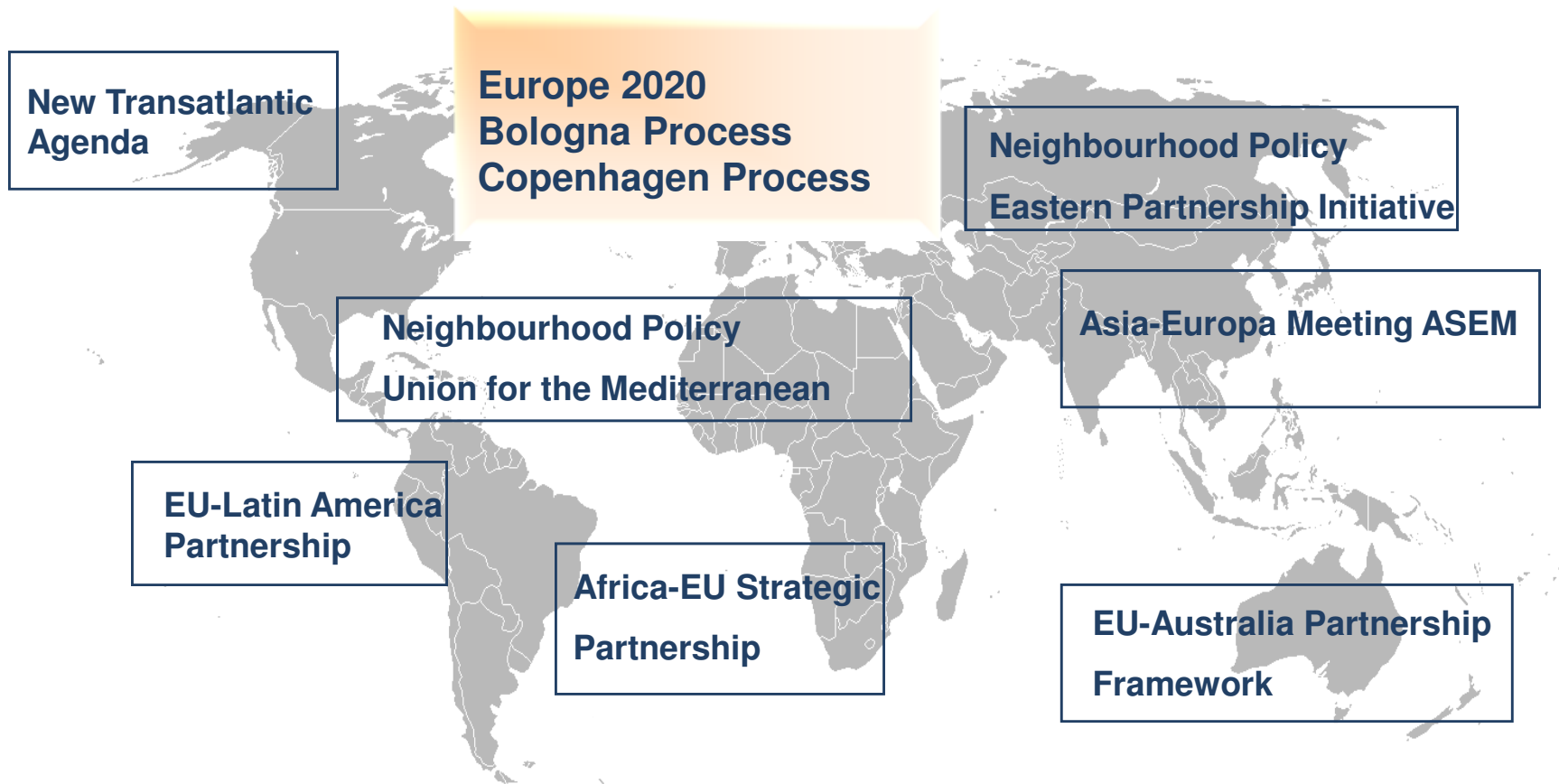


Institutional Policies

Institutional targets

University of Glasgow:
Increasing number of outgoing students in mobility programmes by appr. 30%, i.e. from 1.100 to 1.300 in the years 2007 to 2010

Selected European policy agendas including higher education



EU Higher education programmes - worldwide

NORTH AMERICA

- ATLANTIS (EU-USA)
- TEP (EU-Canada)
- Erasmus Mundus II

EUROPE

- Tempus IV
- Erasmus Mundus II

ASIA

- Tempus IV
- Erasmus Mundus II
- EU-Japan/Korea Programme
- ASEM-Duo
- Vulcanus (Japan)

NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST

- Tempus IV
- Erasmus Mundus II
- Intra-ACP Academic Mobility Scheme

LATIN AMERICA

- ALFA III
- Erasmus Mundus II

•AFRICA / CARRIBEAN / PACIFIC

- EDULINK
- ACP Science and Technology Programme
- Erasmus Mundus II
- Intra-ACP Academic Mobility Scheme

OCEANIA

- EU-Australia/New Zealand Programme
- Erasmus Mundus II

The European Higher Education Area: 47 signatory countries 1999 - 2010

1999 (Bologna: 30)

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

2001 (Prague: 33)

Croatia, Cyprus, Turkey

2003 (Berlin: 40)

Albania, Andorra, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Holy See, FYR of Macedonia, Russia, Serbia

2005 (Bergen: 45)

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

2007 (London: 46)

Montenegro

2010 (Vienna: 47)

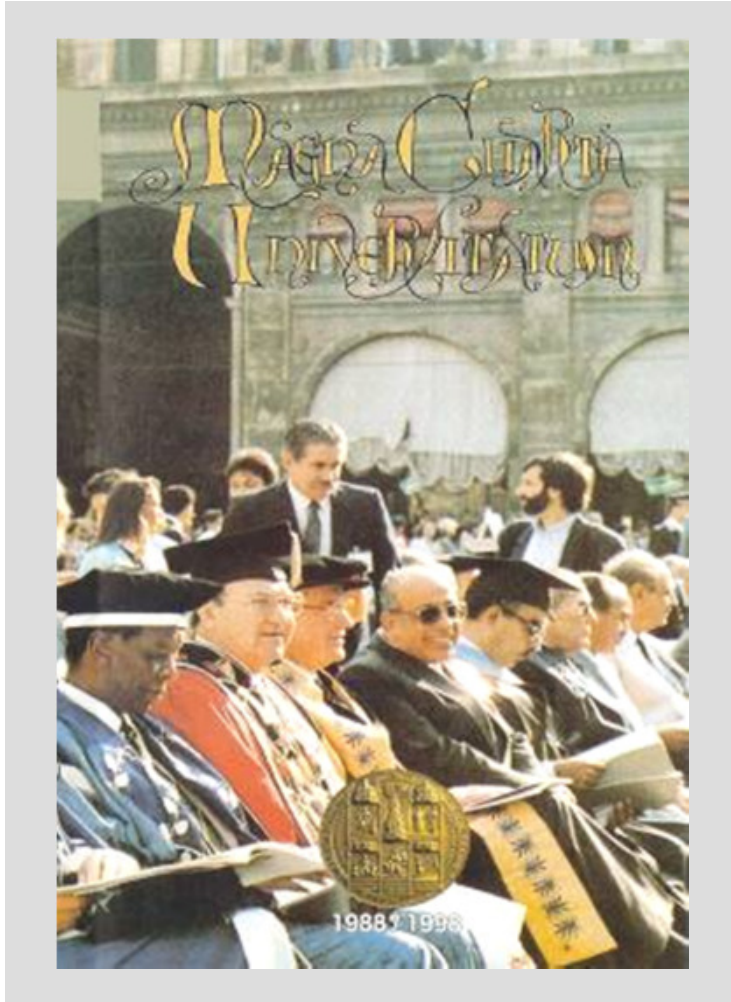
Kazakhstan



Bologna H.E. Area

The „Bologna Revolution“ 1988/1999 - 2010

Bologna 1988/1999



Bologna Magna Charta

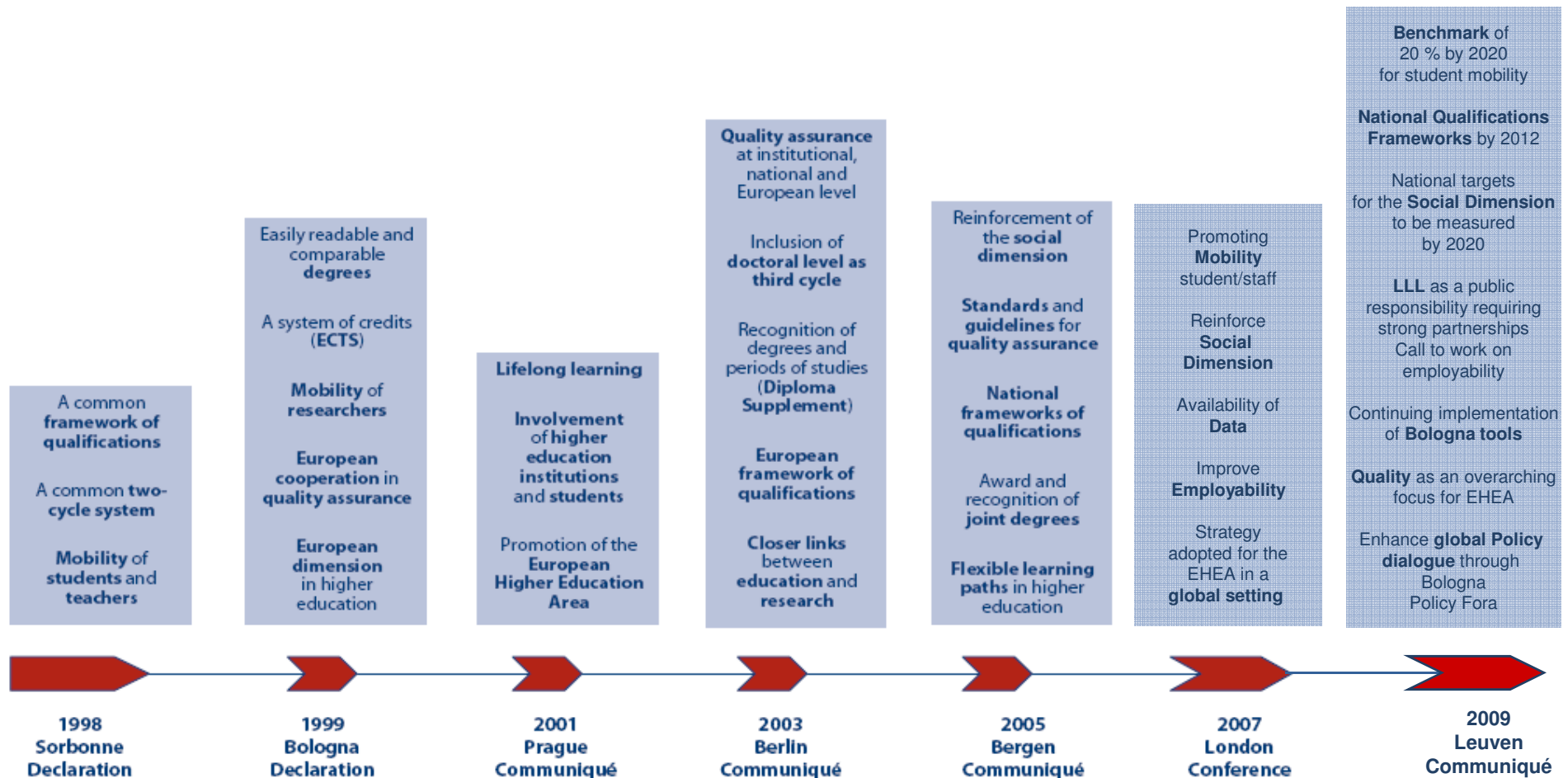
Leuven/Louvain-la Neuve 2009



Budapest/ Vienna 2010

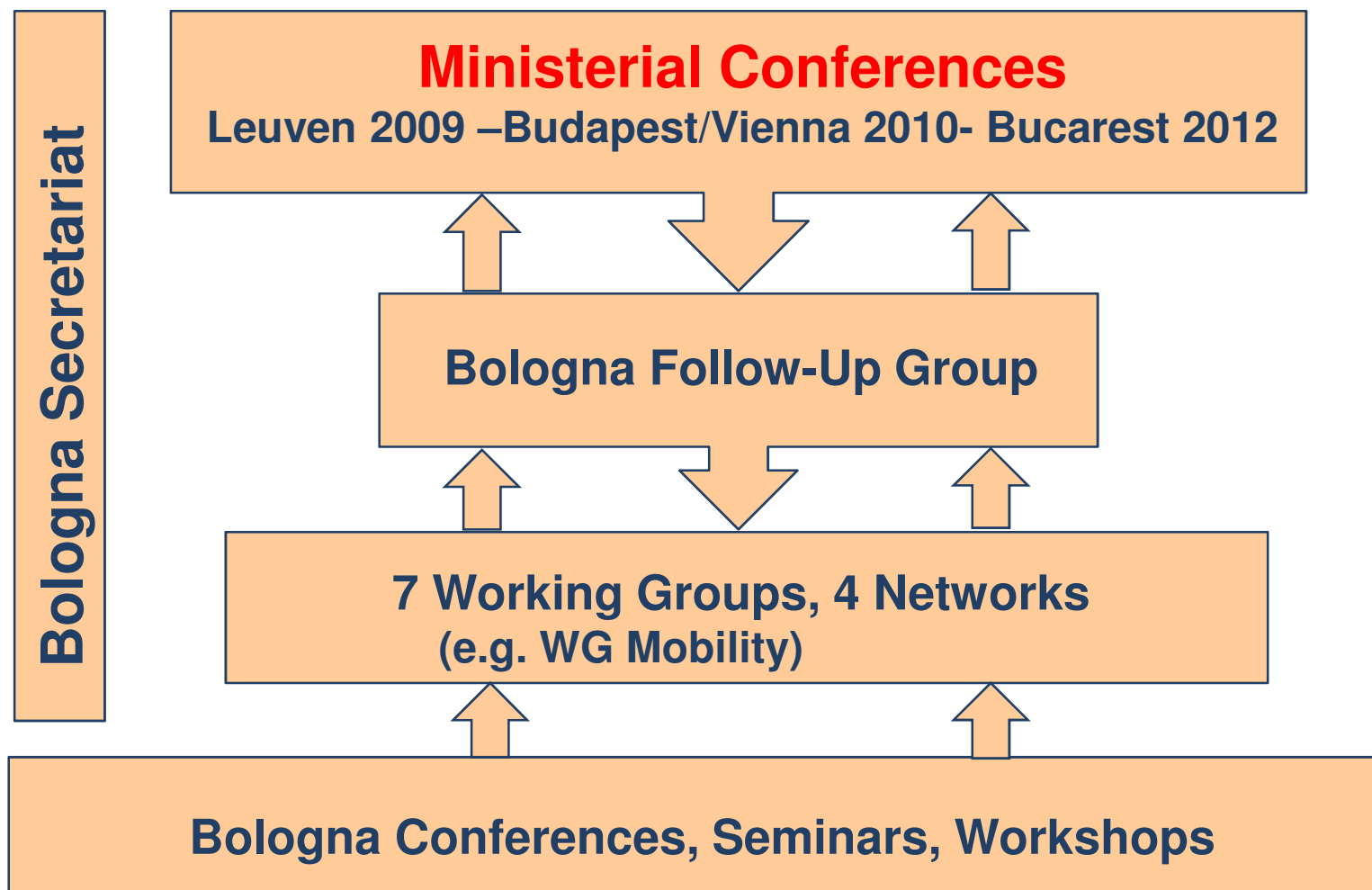


Main topics of the Bologna Process 1999 - 2010



Quelle: Eurydice

The Bologna Process: How does it work?

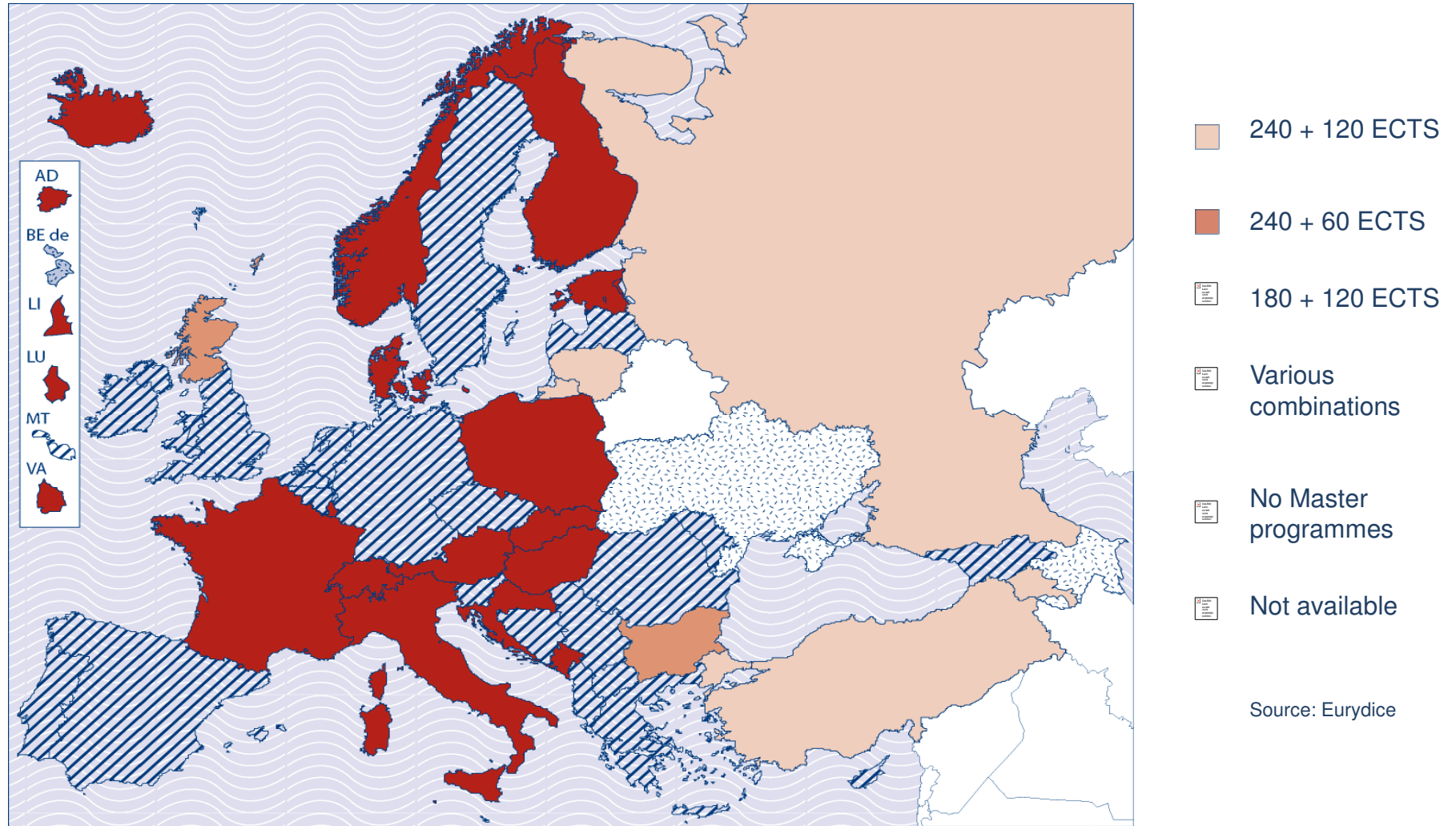


Bologna Stocktaking Reports 2009/2010

1. **Rauhvagers, A. et al., Bologna Process Stocktaking Report, Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve 2009**
2. **CHEPS, INCHER, ECOTEC, The Bologna Process Independent Assessment – The first decade of working on the European Higher Education Area, Brussels 2010**
3. **Sursock, A., Smidt, H., Trends 2010: A decade of change in European Higher Education, EUA: Brussels 2010**
4. **EACEA/Eurydice, Focus on Higher Education in Europe 2010: the impact of the Bologna Process, Brussels 2010**








Two- cycle- structure in the EHEA 2008/09



Level of ECTS implementation in the EHEA 2008/09

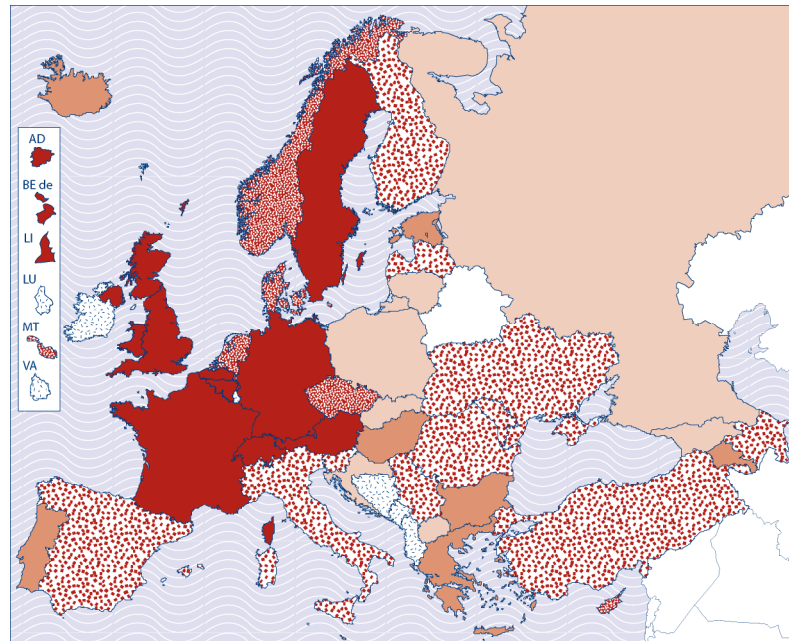


-  75 % + using ECTS based on learning outcomes **and** student workload
-  75 % + using ECTS based on student workload
-  75 % + using ECTS based on contact hours, or contact hours & student workload
-  75 % or less using ECTS with variety of credit definitions
-  National credit systems in parallel. ECTS mainly used for transfer

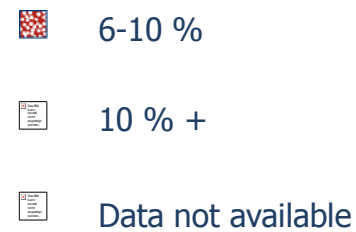
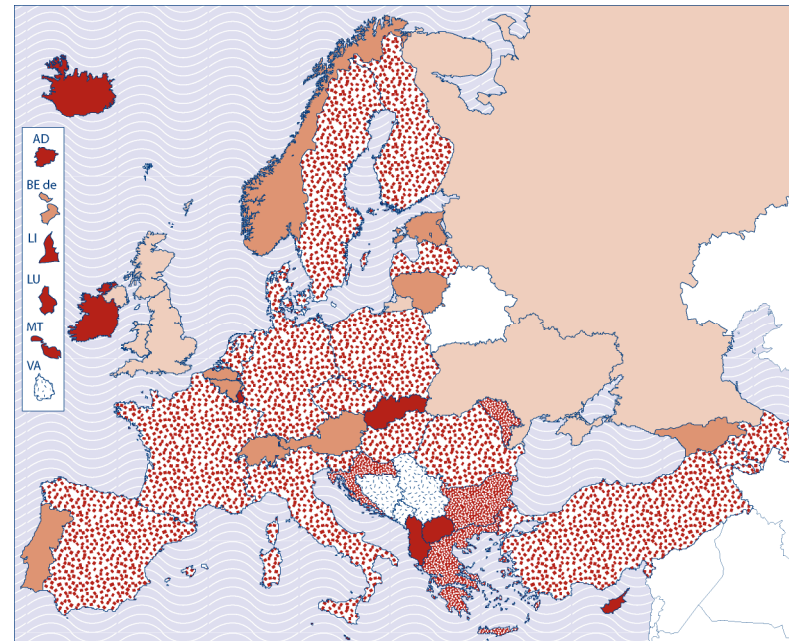
Source: Eurydice

Student mobility in the EHEA

Incoming student mobility

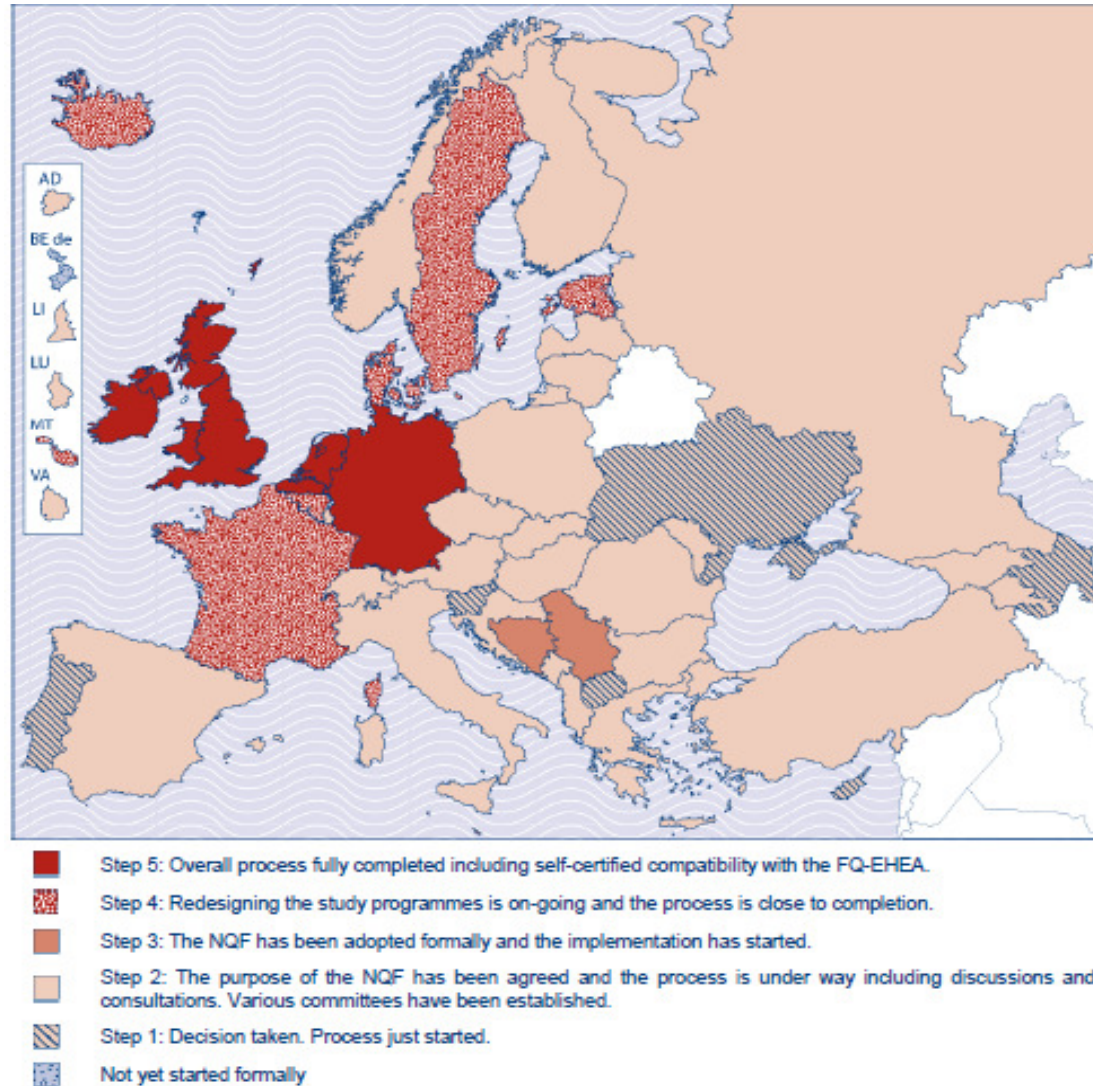


Outgoing student mobility



Source: Eurydice 2009
Data: Eurostat 2006

Implementation of National Qualifications Frameworks 2008/09



Stand: 2009 Quelle: Eurydice

Lifelong Learning Programme (2007 – 2013)



Lifelong Learning Programme 2007 - 2013

Budget: 6.97 billion € (Proposal: 13.620 billion €)

Min. 13 %

School
Education

COMENIUS

Min. 40 %

Higher
Education

ERASMUS

3.1 billion €

Min. 25%

Vocational
Education

LEONARDO
DA VINCI

Min. 4%

Adult
Education

GRUNDTVIG

3.1 billion €
for 7 years

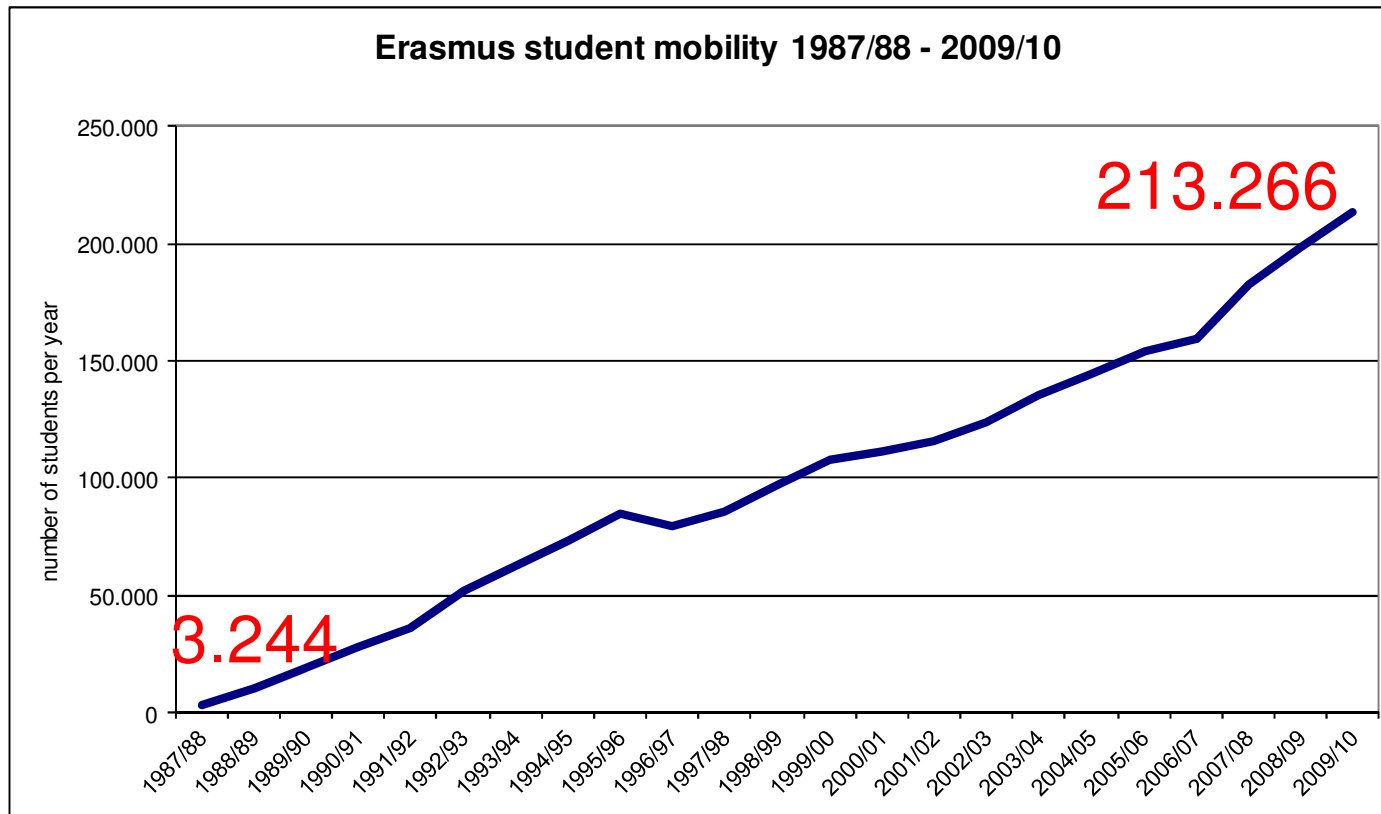


Transversal Programmes

Jean Monnet

- Political development
- Languages
- ICT
- Dissemination

ERASMUS Student mobility: 1987/88 – 2009/10

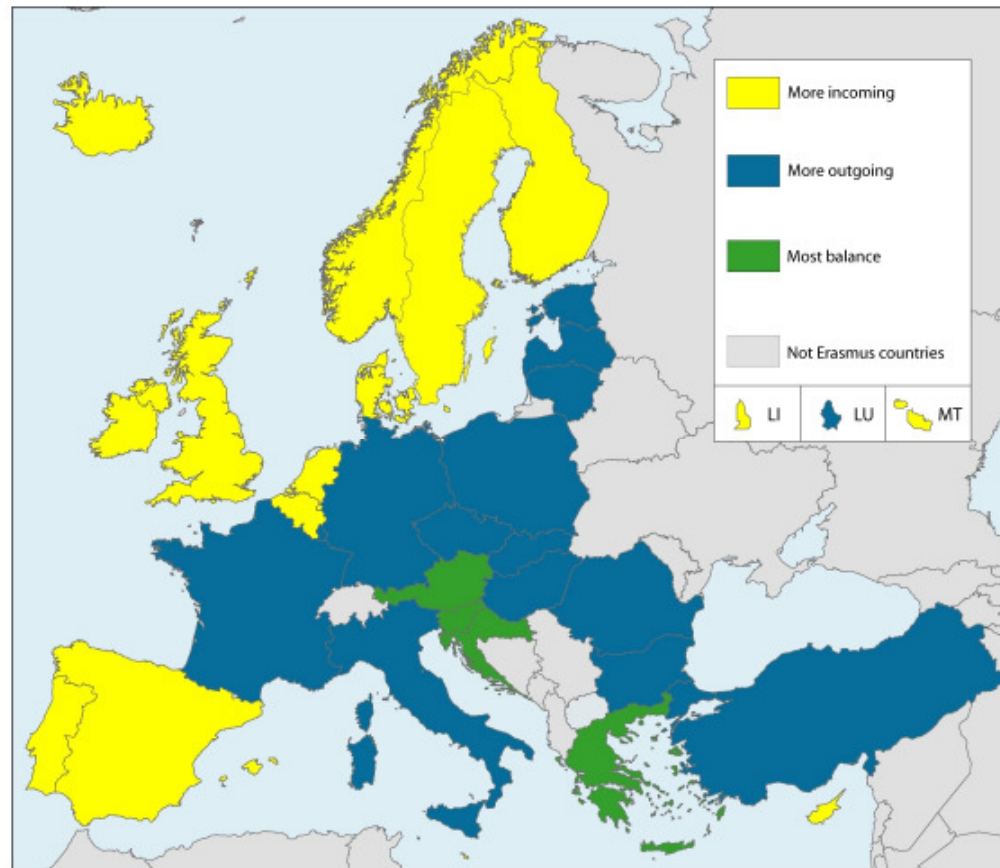


Erasmus Student Mobility: 2008/09 => 2009/10

- ❑ 198 523 => 213 266 mobile students (+7.43%)
- ❑ 4502 => 7053 zero-grant students (+56.66%)
- ❑ 2658 => 2853 HEIs sent students on mobilities
- ❑ Top sending countries: ES, FR, DE
- ❑ Top host countries: ES, FR, UK, DE
- ❑ Average Duration: 6.1 => 6.04 months
- ❑ Average Grant: 272 € => 254 € (-6.62%)
- ❑ Gender balance: 60.7 % => 61.1 % females

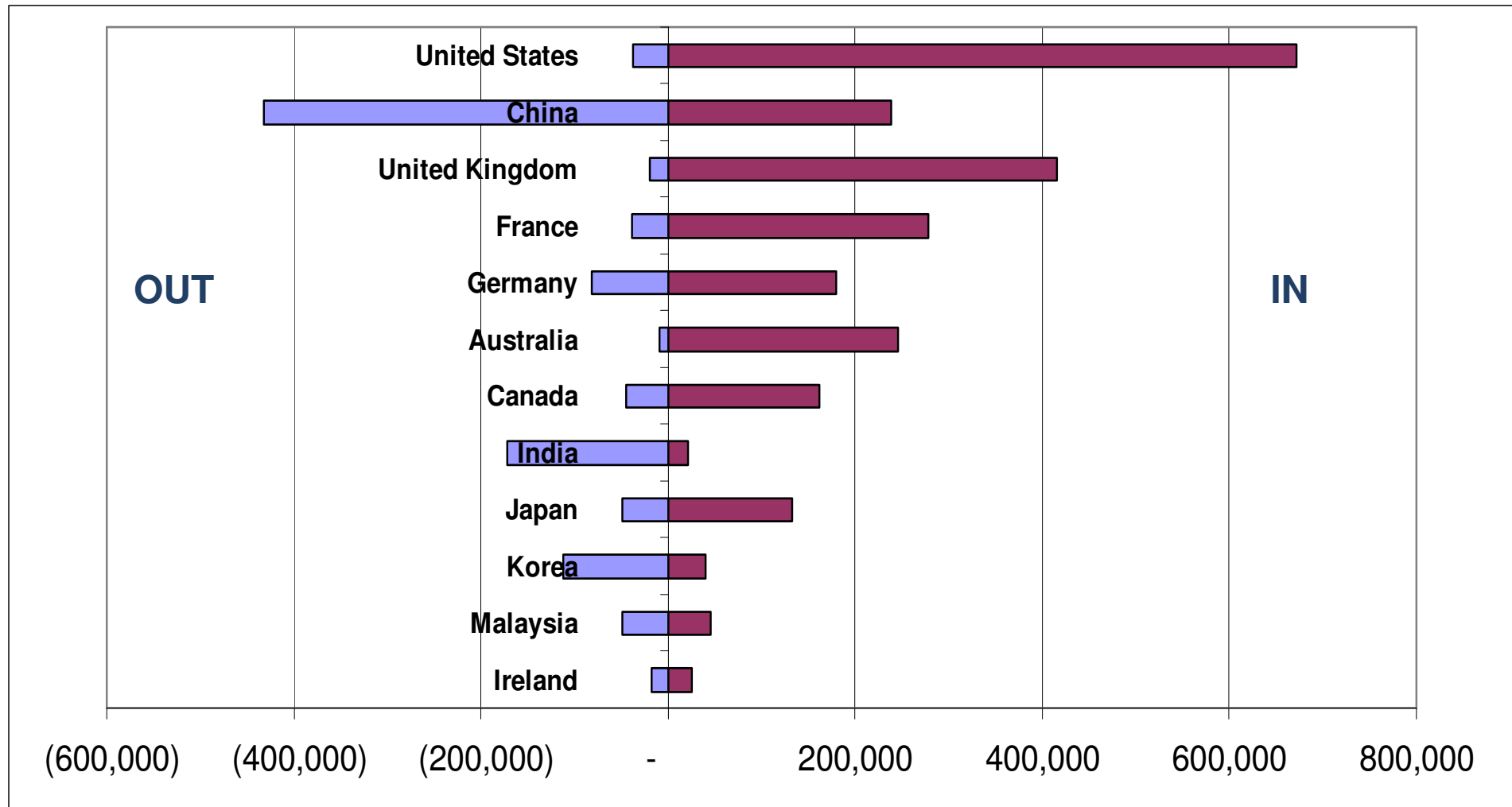
Source: European Commission

(Im)balances in Erasmus student mobility flows



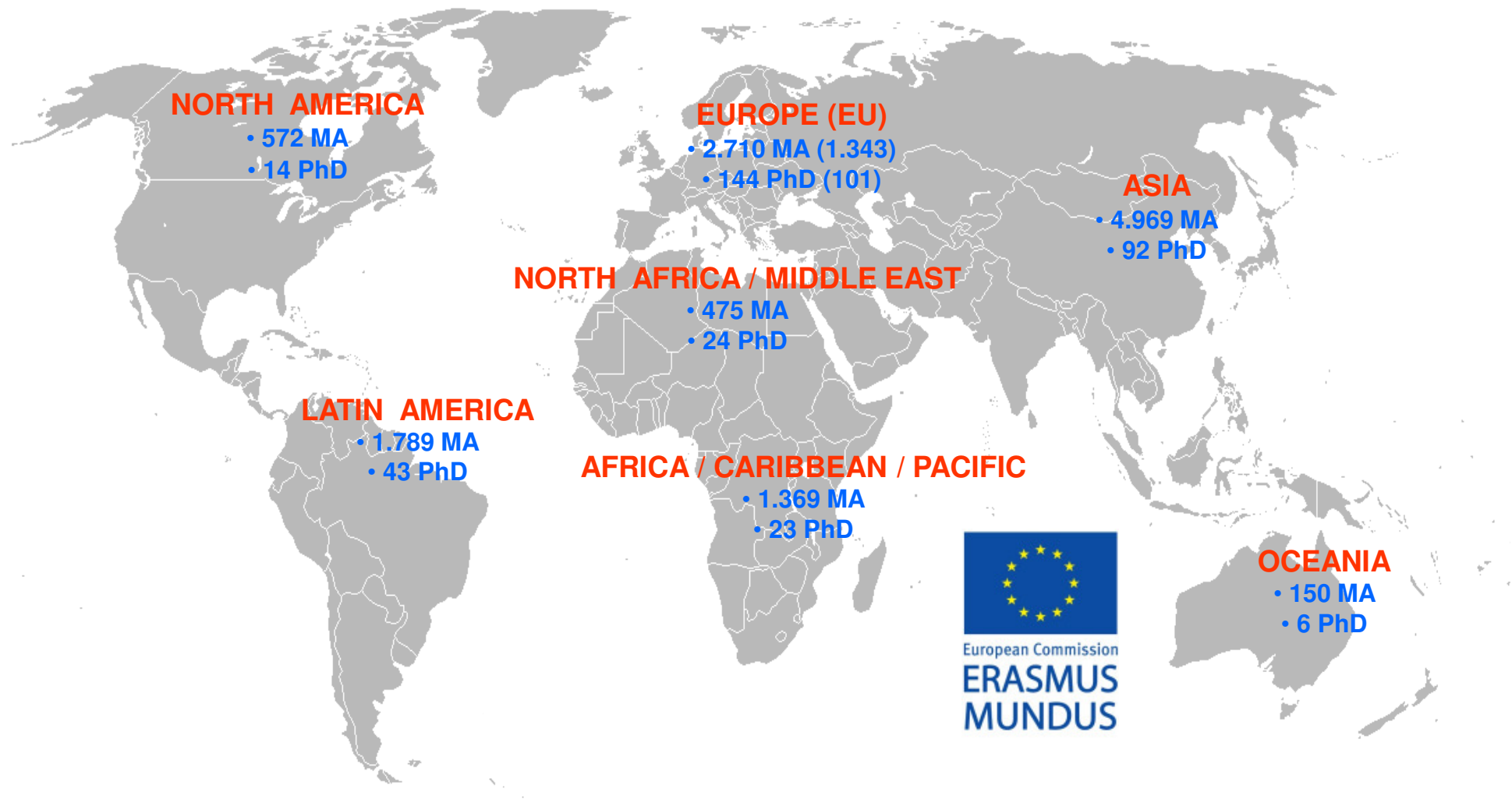
Source: European Commission

Global student mobility: inward and outward

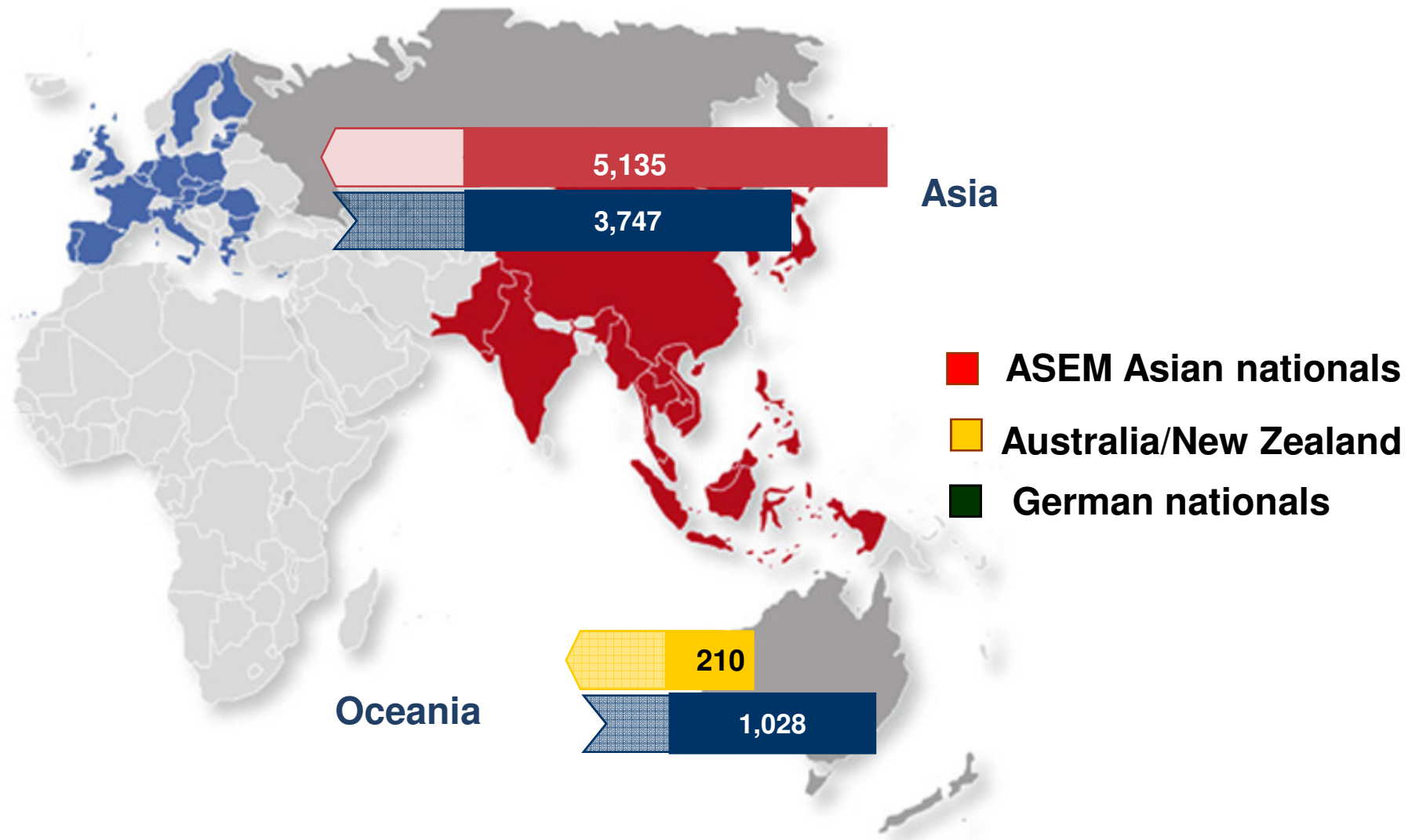


Quelle: UIS and Project Atlas (IIE)

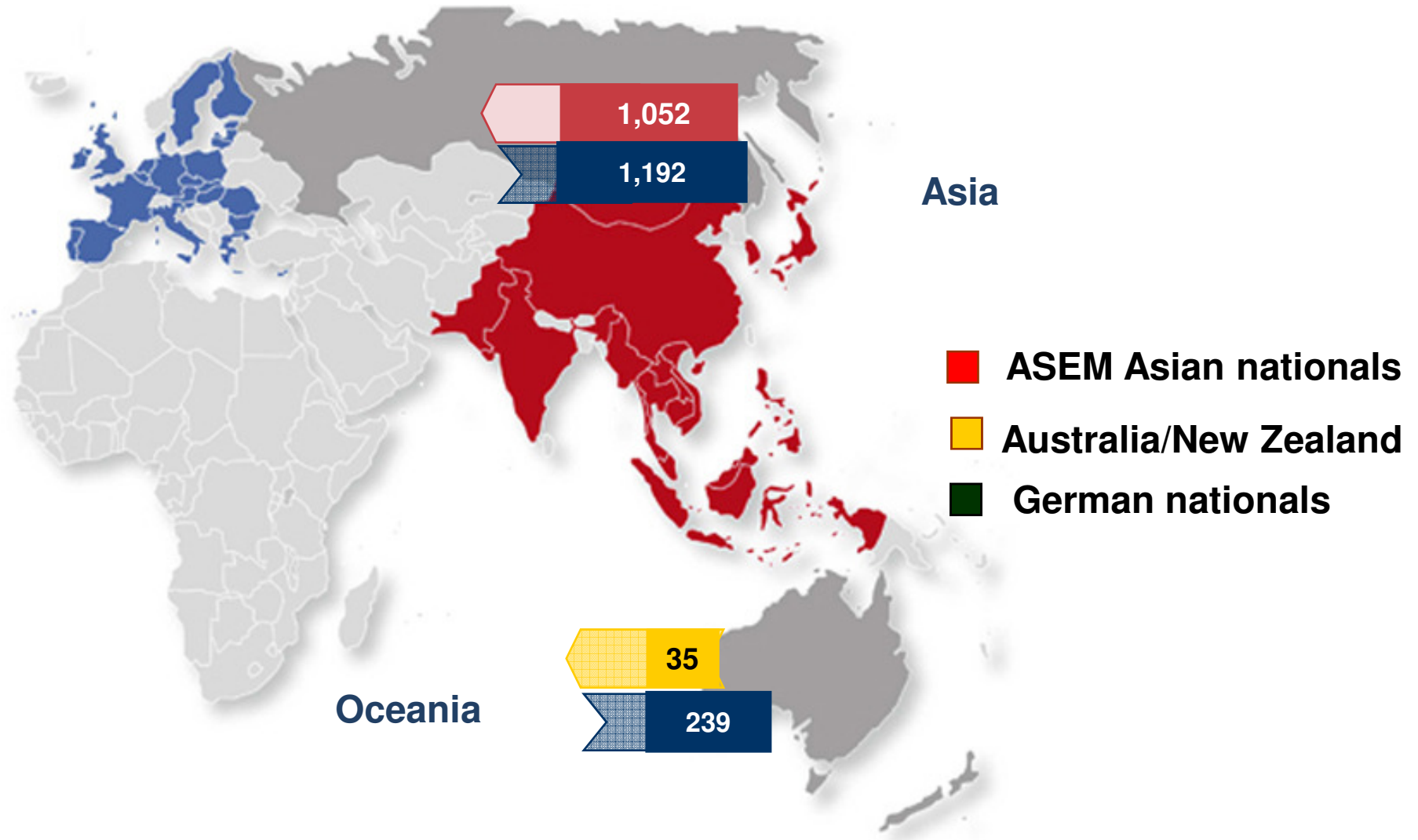
Mobility in Erasmus Mundus Action 1 (2004-2011) Joint Masters and Doctoral Programmes



Student mobility DE - Asian ASEM countries: DAAD scholarships



Staff mobility DE - Asian ASEM countries: DAAD scholarships

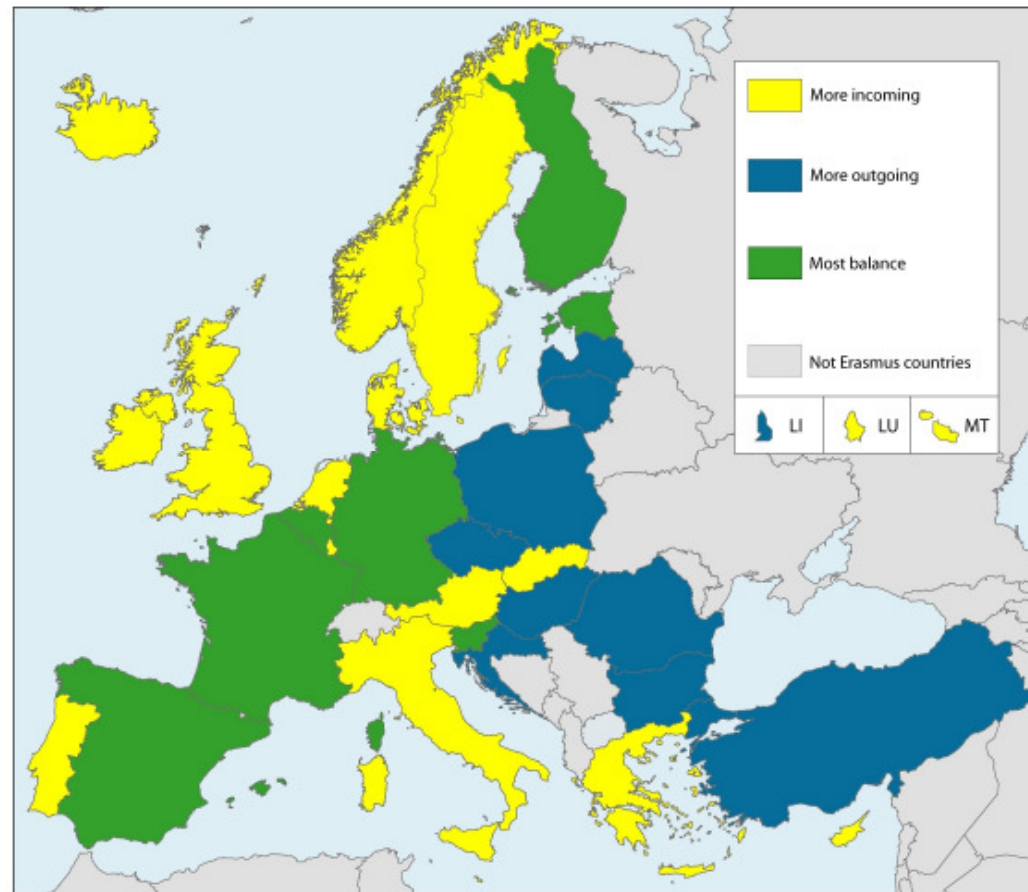


ERASMUS staff mobility: 2008/09 => 2009/10

- ❑ 270.000 staff exchanges since 1997
- ❑ 36 389 => 37 525 mobile staff (+3.12%)
- ❑ 1214 => 1484 Number of active HEIs (+22.24%)
- ❑ Top sending countries: PL, ES, and DE
- ❑ Top host countries: DE, ES and IT
- ❑ Average duration: 5.6 => 5.8 days
- ❑ Average grant: 684.5 € => 672 € (-1.8%)
- ❑ Gender balance: 60.2% => 53.1% male

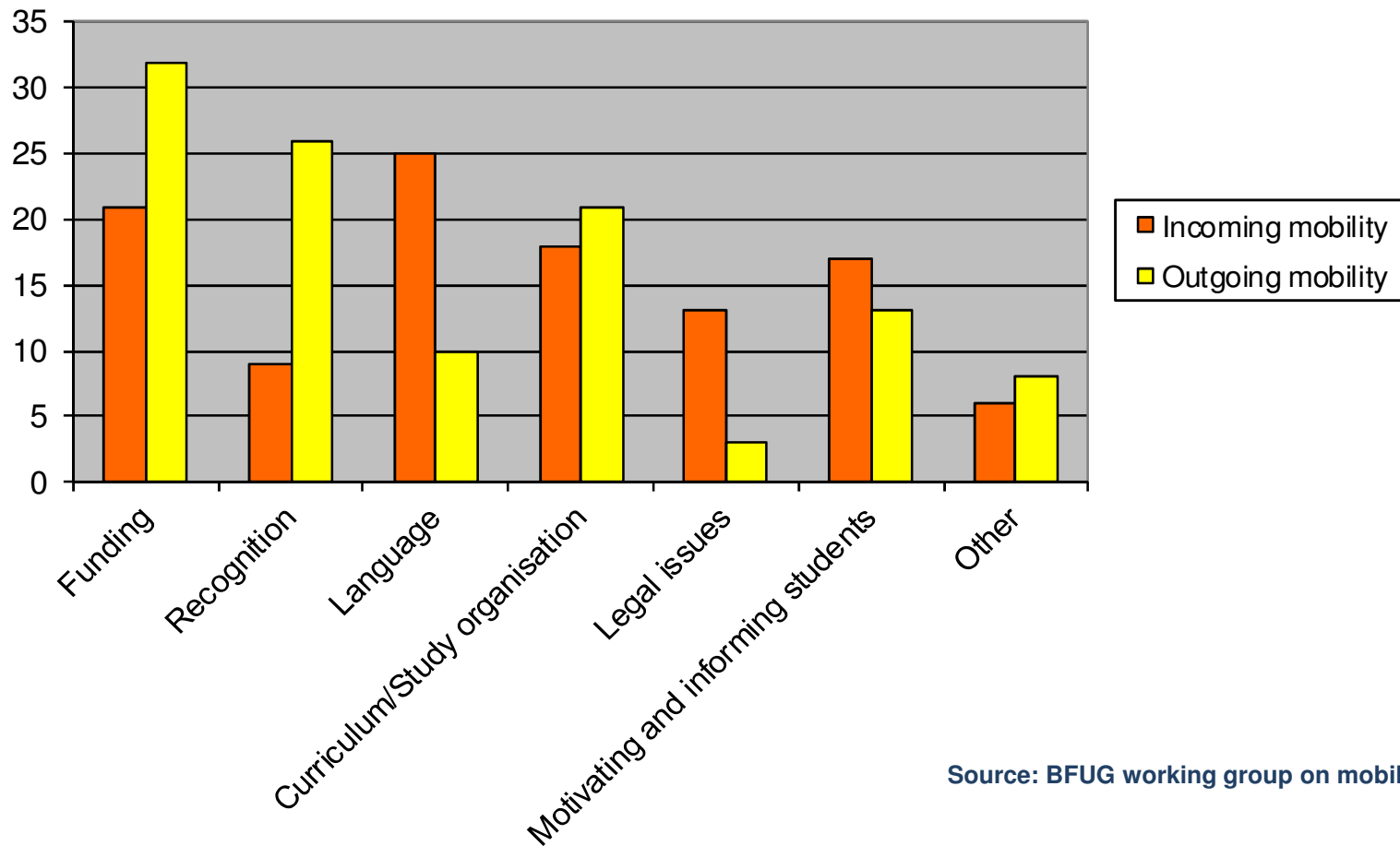
Source: European Commission

(Im)balances in ERASMUS staff mobility flows



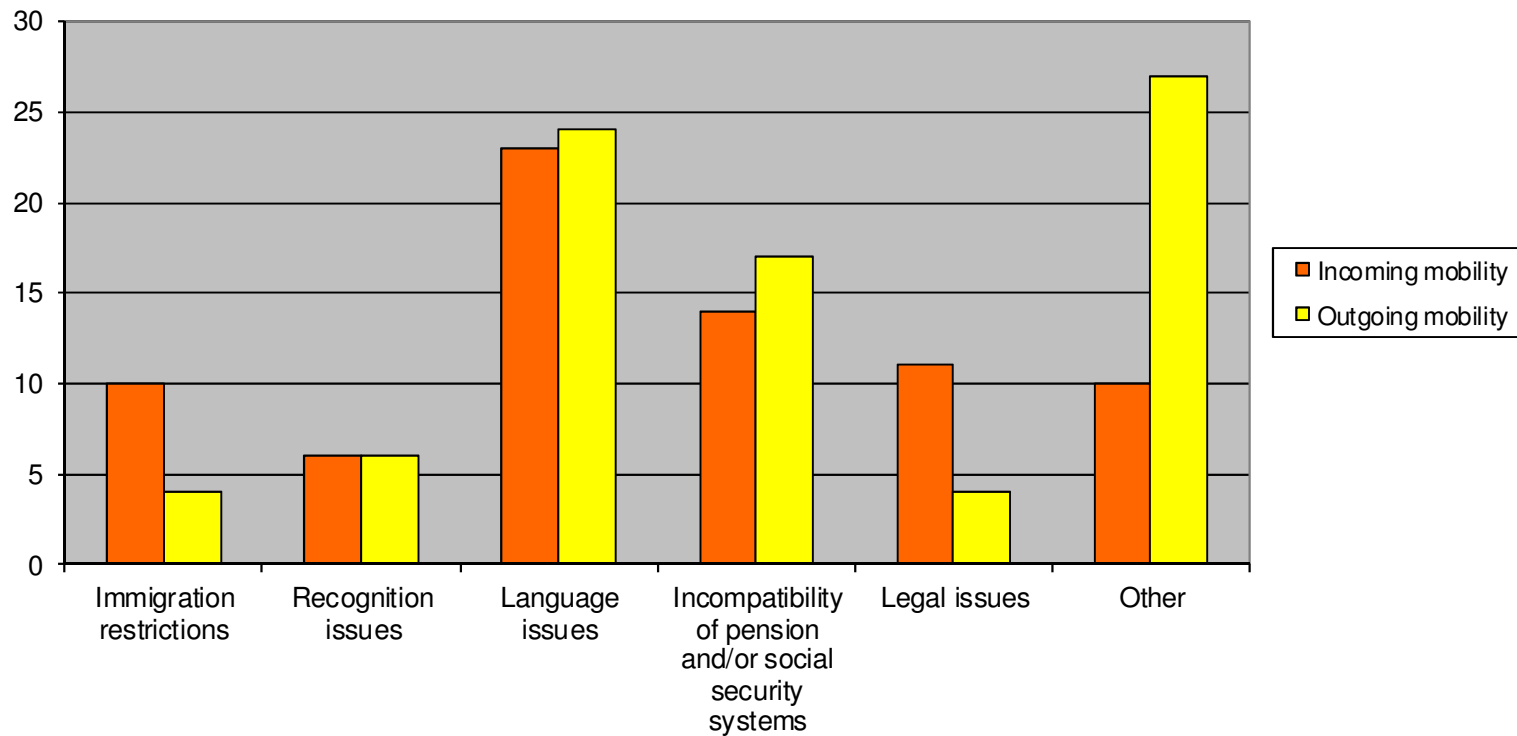
Source: European Commission

Main obstacles to student mobility in the EHEA



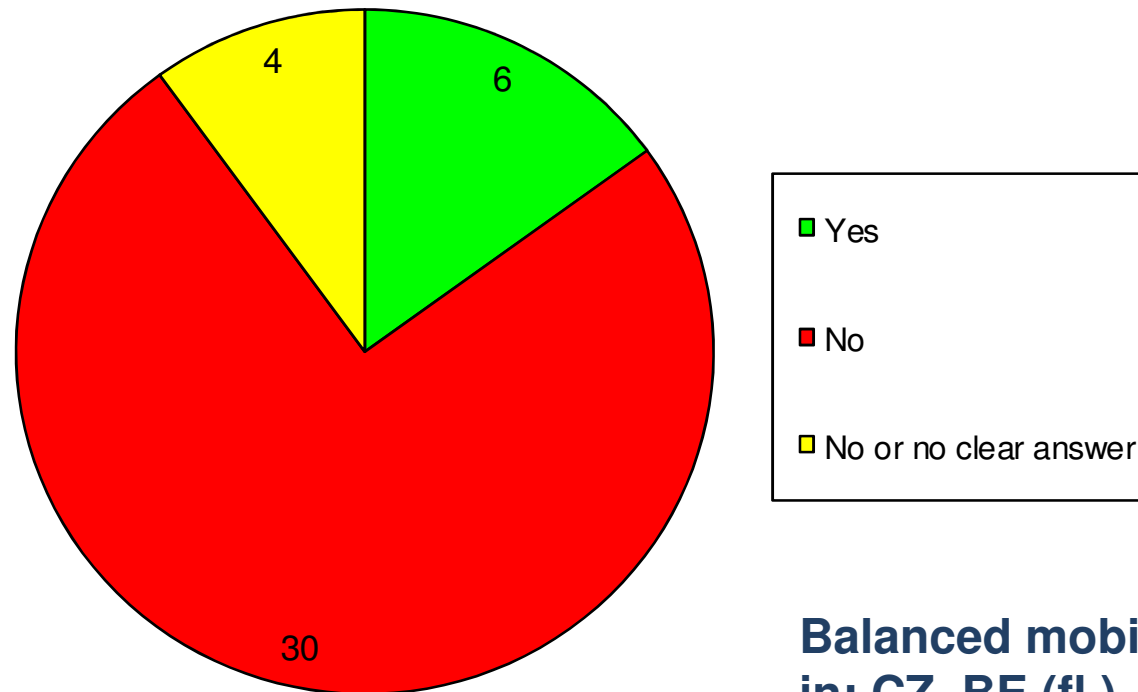
Source: BFUG working group on mobility

Main obstacles to staff mobility in the EHEA



Source: BFUG working group on mobility

Balanced mobility?



**Balanced mobility
in: CZ, BE (fl.), FI,
IS, NL, SLO**

Source: BFUG working group on mobility

Imbalances with countries and regions

- Tendency to go to **English-speaking countries** (for credit and degree mobility);
- Increasing numbers of incoming students from **Eastern European and Asian countries**;
- High fluctuation between **neighbouring countries** and/or countries sharing a **common language**;
- Non-EU EHEA countries have a strong imbalance towards EU Member States;

Only one-third of EHEA countries address the issue of balanced mobility in their mobility strategies (e.g. Denmark, Netherlands, Poland). And: For some countries, imbalances are of particular concern (e.g. Armenia), for others not (e.g. UK).

Student mobility and imbalances: challenges

Country level:

1. Significant outward degree mobility: brain drain?
2. Significant inward degree mobility: cost-covering fees or compensation payments?

Institutional level:

1. Significant inward mobility: sufficient absorption capacity of institutions?
2. Significant mobility imbalances: reasons and solutions?

Student mobility and imbalances: solutions

To stimulate outward student mobility:

- Offer grant schemes
- Guarantee recognition (learning agreements)
- Offer good preparation and monitoring of stays abroad
- Provide information and improve motivation
- Implement mobility-friendly curricula

To stimulate inward student mobility:

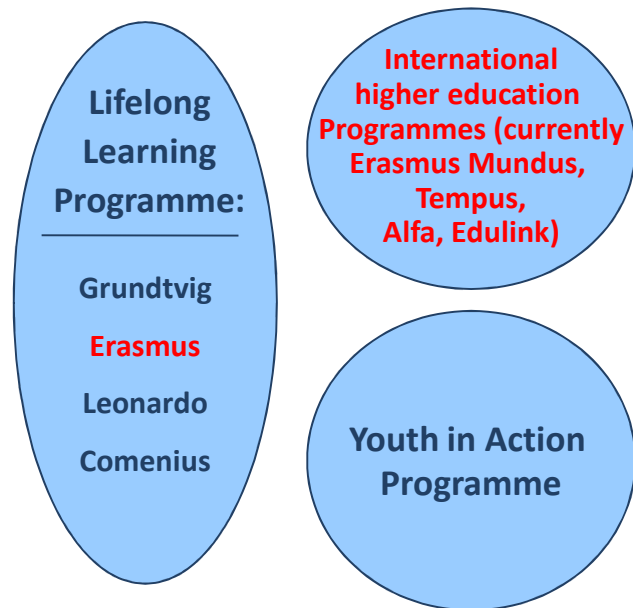
- Offer grant schemes
- Provide information on host country and institution (promotion)
- Offer attractive study programmes and student placements
- Implement study programmes taught in English

Specific measures to achieve a more balanced mobility:

- Reciprocal exchanges based on bilateral agreements
- Joint programmes
- Return schemes for degree students/doctoral candidates

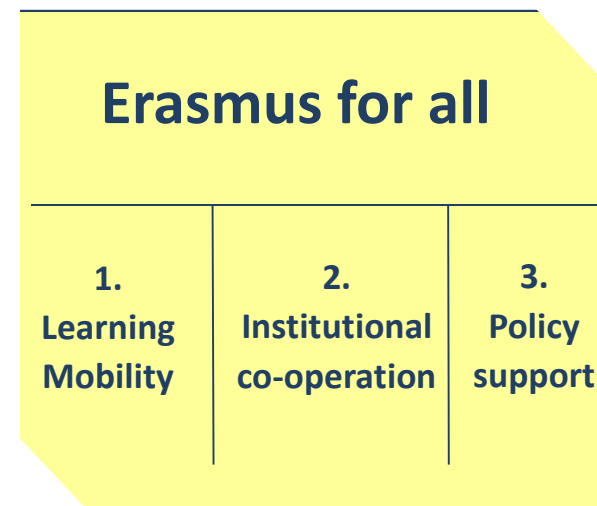
The future: Erasmus for all (2014- 2020)

Existing programmes



A single integrated programme

Budget: 19 billion Euro (+73 % ?)



With specific chapters for:

- **Jean Monnet Actions**
- Sport

Source: European Commission



www.asem-education-secretariat.org